Berberis atrocarpa (Berberidaceae), 53629. Barberry. From Kew, England. Seeds presented by Sir David Prain, director, Royal Botanic Garden. An ornamental shrub, 4 to 5 feet high, with leathery evergreen leaves, shining rich green above and yellowish green beneath. The shrub is native to western Szechwan and there is no other species in that section which has such jet-black, almost globose fruits. (Adapted from Sargent, Plantae Wilsonianae, vol. 3, p. 437.)

Boswellia serrata (Balsameaceae), 53569. From Allahabad, United Provinces, India. Seeds collected by Dr. L. A. Kenoyer and Mr. Winfield Dudgeon, Ewing Christian College. "Collected near Manikpur, in the forests of the low Vindhya Mountains, April 21, 1920."

A large tree native to the mountains of India, with pinnate hairy leaves, racemes of small pink flowers, and smooth capsules the size of an olive. It yields a most fragrant resin known as olibanum and used as an ingredient in incense and various ointments. The rough, moderately hard timber is recommended for tea boxes, and is used for fuel, for making charcoal, and in the manufacture of doors, bowls, etc. The tree enjoys a considerable immunity from being browsed or lopped for fodder owing to its resinous leaves, and has a great capability for withstanding forest fires. It is thus valuable in the reclothing of dry hills. (Adapted from Transactions of the Asiatic Society in Bengal, vol. 9, p. 379; and Watt, Commercial Products of India, p. 174.)

Diospyros discolor (Ebenaceae), 53555. Mabolo. From Manila, Philippine Islands. Budded seedlings presented by Mr. Adn. Hernandez, director of Agriculture, Manila Department of Agriculture and Natural Resources, through Mr. P. J. Wester, horticulturist in charge, Manila Experiment Station. "Small budseedless mabolos, var. 'Manila,' from original tree in Manila. Among the less well-known tropical fruits that are commonly propagated from seed, the mabolo is the first species to permanently contribute to tropical pomology a seedless fruit of greatly improved quality. During the past dry season experiments were made at Lamao that yielded very satisfactory results and it was found that